

VOL. XI.

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

NO. 140.

BUSINESS CARDS.

**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same  
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him, either as the late or as Circuit  
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him  
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.  
JAS. SIMPSON, and  
JOHN L. SCOTT.

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house.

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.  
feb28 w&t-wly

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice in the Circuit Court of the 8th  
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan w&t-wly

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec1 w&t-wly

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-  
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.  
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
dec6 w&t-wly

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
Will practice in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
jan14 wly

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FALMOUTH, KY.  
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court  
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Market street.  
mar19 wly

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.  
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
jan14 wly

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
CLAY & MONROE,  
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,  
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the  
Court of Appeals, and will attend to the collec-  
tion of debts for non-residents in any part of the  
State.  
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Esq., Secretary of State,  
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, Esq., Short street, Lex-  
ington.

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-  
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-  
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-  
ceive prompt attention.  
apr7 w&t-wly

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the  
State.  
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-  
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or  
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-  
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-  
sitions, affidavits, etc.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,  
nov12 wly

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**DR. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tend-  
ers his professional services to the citizens of  
the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner.  
sep1 w&t-wly

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED  
and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records.  
sep w&t-wly

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of Cloths, Covertines, and Vestings,  
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.  
All work warranted to be as well done, and in  
a good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.  
No FIT NO SALE.  
oct6 w&t-wly

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best  
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets.  
nov27 w&t-wly

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**T. G. WATERS,**  
THOS. G. WATERS, MANUFACTURER OF  
BOOTS & SHOES  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar28 w&t-wly

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER**  
IN  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar28 w&t-wly

**JAS. P. MARSHALL,**  
JOHN A. DICKINSON,  
NEW CARPET  
AND  
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
We are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of  
handsome  
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloth,  
Rugs, Mats,  
Ladies and Coco Matting,  
Stair Rods,  
Curtains,  
Gimpes,  
Stair Linen,  
Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We  
also keep on hand, and make to order, Carpets,  
Tapestries, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforters, &c. Our  
stock being entirely new, and having been selected  
with great care, we can offer solid inducements in  
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.  
aug13 w&t-wly

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**EXECUTE** in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRY-  
STAL LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.  
GEO. H. CARY, T. B. TALBOTT  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.  
oct w&t-wly

**CARY & TALBOTT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-  
ders.  
mar22 w&t-wly

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
What makes so many go to  
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,  
corner of Second and Jefferson  
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?  
Because J. G. BLESSED  
keeps a first class house  
at moderate prices.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HARROW & PHILLIPS,  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
aug2 w&t-wly

**STOP THERE!**  
HALL & HARRIS keep the  
United States, formerly the  
Owens Hotel.  
When you go to Louisville  
stop there.

**MEDICAL REPORT.**  
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings  
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual  
Organs in a state of Health and  
Disease.  
Price only ten Cents.  
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

**ON A NEW METHOD** of treating  
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-  
tures, etc., and all diseases of the  
Genito-urinary system, and all  
affections of the reproductive  
system of youth and maturity arising  
from the secret follies of both sexes,  
with a full treatise on SELF-  
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-  
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind  
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,  
and the rational and successful mode of cure, as  
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-  
viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-  
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical con-  
dition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the  
receipt of TEN CENTS.

**DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-  
TOR,** a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-  
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"  
of pregnancy, danger to health or constitution by  
its use. It should not be used during pregnancy,  
as miscarriage would be the result, though al-  
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent  
by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or  
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,  
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with  
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured  
from danger or curiosity.

Address  
**DR. T. WILLIAMS,**  
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314  
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson,  
Louisville, Ky.  
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily.  
Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.  
aug16 w&t-wly

**"BLACK SOFT HATS"**—Something new, light  
and stylish for the Spring 1861.  
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Lithography**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING**  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,  
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Heads, &c.  
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-  
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards, &c.  
J. A. HENDERSON,  
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,  
mar29 w&t-wly

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER  
IN  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Belts, Horse Equipments  
and articles in the Military.  
Furnished at short notice.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand  
and made to order.  
apr24 w&t-wly

**JOHN BONNER,**  
(Successor to Peter Smith.)  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Fancy Goods, Toys,  
CHINA, BASKETS,  
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.  
apr19 w&t-wly

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
RUCHES,  
HEAD DRESSES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
sep29 w&t-wly

**Commission House.**  
**FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,**  
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**RECEIVE AND SELL** Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,  
Barley, Beans, Barley Meal, Hops, Hoags, Bacon,  
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,  
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,  
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.  
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp  
Seed, and Produce in General.  
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every  
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Lard,  
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.  
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.  
oct6 wfm.

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,  
OHIO.  
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
Printing Inks,  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-  
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing  
Papers.  
oct20 w&t-wly

**RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,**  
FASHIONABLE  
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement  
and Warranted to Fit.  
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns  
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr19 w&t-wly

**REMEDIES FOR  
GONORRHOEA  
AND  
SEMINAL WEAKNESS**  
These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A  
box of Paine's Cataplasms, a box of Paine's  
Cataplasms, and a box of Paine's Cataplasms.  
These remedies are sold by Dr. G. BLESSED,  
corner of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville,  
Ky. For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies  
will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."  
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MISCELLANEOUS.

**GOOD NEWS!**  
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,  
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-  
smith to carry on the  
**Gunsmithing Business.**  
IN ITS  
VARIOUS BRANCHES,  
At my Tin and Store Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-  
fort. Repairing done on short notice, and on  
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-  
der, and furnished to parties in the interior of the  
State in barrels for all domestic purposes.  
For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all  
other now or here made.  
Orders from City and Country solicited  
and promptly filled.  
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the  
undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address,  
G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.  
C. C. POMEROY, Agent.  
nov8 wly

**ROBB & DEHONEY**  
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and  
desirable stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER  
DRY GOODS,**  
To which they invite the attention of their friends  
and customers, as they intend to sell  
**CHEAP FOR CASH**  
And to prompt time buyers.  
apr13 w&t-wly

**REMOVAL.**  
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the  
late fire to change his location, has removed his  
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT  
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullen-  
berry, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion  
House, where he will endeavor to see his old cus-  
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-  
tention to business, and by charging reasonable  
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a  
fair proportion of public patronage.  
sent1 w&t-wm L. STREIFF.

**SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS**  
CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of  
diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT  
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the  
institute, published a work on the treatment of all  
private diseases of the male and female genital or-  
gans, also a treatise on the venereal disease, Mastur-  
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal  
Emissions, Stricture, &c., causing Impotency  
and Mental and Physical Debility.  
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely  
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by  
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay  
the postage of the book.  
Direct to DR. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston,  
Mass.  
mar22 wly

**SEE THE LABEL**  
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF  
**HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE  
HAIR RESTORATIVE**  
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,  
**W. E. HAGAN & CO.**  
Every article which has a large and increasing sale  
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name  
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power  
restores the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the  
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be,) is  
concerned.

**USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE  
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.**  
It is the original, the only reliable, and the  
cheapest. See the following testimony:  
J. JACKSON, Justice, May 29, 1860,  
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,  
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-  
tive.  
DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into  
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and  
giving every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-  
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that he has  
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the  
day, but never used an article equal to HEIM-  
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it  
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried  
for restoring the Hair of the bald and gray to its  
original luxuriance and beauty."  
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &  
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and  
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it  
gives satisfaction in every case.  
Respectfully, yours,  
J. S. ZIEGLER, Wholesale Druggist.

**IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING  
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.**  
Sold every where.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.  
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INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,  
Altho' we have very many of them,  
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**MAGNOLIA BALM:**  
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples  
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**THE MAGNOLIA BALM**  
WILL CURE THE WORST  
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A  
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It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle  
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look  
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore  
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-  
tions of mercury, arsenic, or other poisonous sub-  
stances, to cure the skin. But the MAGNOLIA BALM  
contains neither. It is the most  
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,  
and may be obtained of all the Apothecaries and  
Fancy Goods Dealers.  
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.  
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Of every style and price, at Dr. MILLS' Drug store.

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A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

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Of every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

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The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

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Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-  
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For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at  
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Fine Cologne,  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-  
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Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

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For sale in any quantity, and in bottles suitable  
for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Handkerchief Extracts,**  
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others  
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Everything,**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either  
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Frangipanni Sachels,**  
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**SCHOOL NOTICE.**  
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-  
THORN'S School for children, will commence  
on Monday, September 24, 1861.  
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00  
No deduction for voluntary absence.  
July25 w&t-wly

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Manufacturers and Dealers in  
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Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of  
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IT will stand the severest test. HEAT, COLD,  
RAIN, or any climate, and will not MELT,  
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The material can be furnished to parties in the  
interior of the State in barrels for all domestic pur-  
poses. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all  
other now or here made.

Orders from City and Country solicited  
and promptly filled.  
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the  
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G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.  
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**S. BARKER & CO.,**  
317 FOURTH STREET  
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**\$100,000**  
WORTH OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
To be Sold at  
Wholesale or Retail,  
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.  
WE having made large purchases East, at auc-  
tion, ever since, at less than half their usual  
value, our stock being large for the times, we  
have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as  
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most  
complete that has ever been offered, and every article  
will be sold at a low price.

**ALSO, OUR STOCK OF**  
Window Shades,  
Carpets,  
And Oil Cloths,  
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.  
apr30 w&t-wm. S. BARKER & CO.

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One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00  
THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1861.

**THE CONFEDERATE STATES ELECTION.**—The election for members of Congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent Constitution and the laws of the several States in force for that purpose. In States which may not have provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws heretofore existing in States for the election of members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The appointment of electors for President and Vice President is also made on the day of the Congressional election—the first Wednesday in November.

The electors are to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for President and Vice President.

Congress is to assemble in regular session, at the seat of Government, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. On the nineteenth of February, it is provided that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the votes for President and Vice President shall then be counted.

The President of the Confederate States shall be inaugurated on the twenty-second day of February, 1862.

E. Raines and Daniel Boone, arrested on charge of treason by the Home Guards, were discharged to-day under a writ of *habeas corpus*, after a hearing before the Federal Court, now in session at this place. The parties are residents of Woodford county, in this State.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that on looking over the list of subscribers to the National Loan it is surprised to see that none of the names of prominent Government contractors appear in it.

**FIRE IN SHELBY.**—On Saturday morning last, the hemp-house and grainery of Mr. Lud Fore, about two miles east of Shelbyville, was destroyed by fire, with some two hundred bushels of rye, a quantity of hay, a reaper and mower, and nearly all his farming utensils. The loss is not short of \$1,000. The News says it was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

The Hon. J. S. Chrisman, of the rebel army, who was reported killed in a recent skirmish in Eastern Kentucky, was at Bowling Green on the 17th inst.

**GENERAL JOHNSON'S STAFF.**—The following are the names and rank of the rebel officers attached to the staff of Gen. A. S. Johnston, published at Headquarters Western Department, at Columbus, Ky., under date of Sept. 26th, as the personal and departmental staff of Gen. Albert S. Johnston commanding, viz:

Aid-de-camp—R. P. Hunt, Lieutenant, Confederate States Army.

Volunteer Aid—Col. Robert W. Johnson, Senator from Arkansas; Col. Thomas C. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri; Col. Sam. Tate, of Tennessee; Majors Geo. T. Howard, D. M. Haydon, and Ed. W. Munford.

Department of Orders—Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Mackall, Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant N. Wickliffe, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Quartermaster's Department—Maj. Albert J. Smith, principal Quartermaster. Commissary Department—Captain Thomas K. Jackson, principal Commissary. Engineer Corps—First Lieutenant Joseph Dixon.

**BUCKNER'S BODY GUARD.**—The Buckner Guards is the name of a cavalry company organized in Hart county, Ky., with the following officers: John S. Kerr, of Hart county, Captain; N. Parker, of Trimble, First Lieutenant; James A. Thomas, of Hart, Second Lieutenant; Tandy Pryor, of Carroll, Third Lieutenant; and J. Fletcher Smith, of Henry, Orderly.

Such is the tremendous accumulation of merchandise in Baltimore, that it takes two or three weeks to get anything from there to Washington by the ordinary process. Light articles get through in a day or two, by express. Hay commands \$20 to \$25 a ton; coal is from \$8 to \$10 a ton. These are the costliest articles as yet, on account of their bulky nature.

We learn from the Bowling-Green Louisville Courier of the 17th that the Hon. Thos. P. Porter, of Woodford county, late President of the Kentucky Senate and Lieutenant Governor of the State, was in Nashville on the 16th.

A flank attack on the Confederates by an advance from California through Arizona and Texas is to be immediately undertaken by Gen. Sumner with 8,000 men.

The Hon. Henry S. Foote is a candidate for the rebel Congress in the Fifth District of Tennessee.

**A BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT AT CUMBERLAND FORD.**—A letter from Crab Orchard, Ky., under date of Sunday, the 27th inst., says:

We have advices here of a forward movement from Camp Wild Cat in the direction of Cumberland Ford, where the next battle will be fought. It is confidently expected an engagement will take place this week.

Dispatches from Washington announce that Lieut. Gen. Scott will retire from active service within ten days, on account of infirm health. We are also informed that the order superseding Gen. Fremont has been sent West by Gen. Curtis, to be delivered, unless Fremont shall be in the presence of the enemy. Gen. Hunter is to take the command.

The Cincinnati Gazette, under the head of "Covington News," has the following: "Dr. F. Major, long and favorably known in this community, is about to remove to Lexington, whither he will be followed by the best wishes of his former professional associates and his many friends in this city."

## Army Statistics.

In the process of expansion, by which our army has increased, and is increasing, some fifteen or twenty fold, few persons have been able to keep clearly before their eyes the true relations and proportions of that increase. It must be borne in mind that the regular army, although largely increased, is kept distinct from the volunteer force raised "for the war."

According to recent acts of Congress, and appointments made in accordance therewith, the regular army is designed to consist of six regiments of cavalry, an increase of one; five regiments of artillery, an increase of one; and nineteen regiments of infantry, an increase of nine. These thirty regiments, when full, are contemplated to number about 45,000 men. We may safely estimate that 30,000 are now in the field, or are nearly ready to enter it. The balance are in process of being recruited, but the work goes on slowly. The increase in the regular army establishment is continued through all the higher grades. There are four Major Generals—Scott, McClellan, Fremont, and Halleck, an increase of three from the old regime; there are seven Brigadiers—Wool, Harney, Sumner, Mansfield, McDowell, Anderson, and Rosecrans, an increase of four. Gen. Twigg having been stricken from the roll. The Adjutant General's department has been increased by making its head (Lorenzo Thomas) a Brigadier General, with one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, and twelve Captains, an increase of six officers. The Quartermaster's department has an increase of twenty-two officers, without any change in the respective rank. The Subsistence department has an increase of ten, the rank remaining as before. The Medical and Pay departments, and the several corps of Engineers, Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance, are also increased by about one half, the highest rank being changed only in the Ordnance Bureau, whose chief is a Brigadier General. The rank of staff officers is also raised, and the number allowed to be increased, to meet the extra requirements of the times. Such is the regular army establishment of the United States.

The volunteer army to serve "for three years or the war," is designed to consist of 500,000 men, of whom probably 350,000 are now in the service. The quotas of some of the States are already full, and the delinquents are but a little way behind. For this army there are four Major Generals—Banks, Dix, Butler, and Hunter. There are also eighty Brigadiers, regularly commissioned by the President, and (as we count them) some thirty Colonels who are acting as Brigadiers, several of whom have received this title by brevet. The Brigade Quartermasters, Commissaries, Paymasters, and Surgeons that have been appointed by the President, for the volunteer service, may only be counted by the scores. As we said before, appointments to the volunteer service are kept entirely distinct from the regular service; the one class to return to private life or to resume their former positions in the army, at the close of the war, while the other class remains as a permanent establishment.

We give below a list of the Brigadier Generals, which have been greatly enlarged since the former publication, and which is almost daily receiving some new accessions:

Abercrombie, John J., Morell, George, Neely, J. J., Nelson, William, Oakes, James, Paine, Eleazer A., Peck, John J., Phelps, J. Wolcott, Porter, John, Porter, Andrew, Porter, Fitz John, Prentiss, Ben. M., Reynolds, John F., Reynolds, Joseph, Richardson, Israel B., Rousseau, Lovell H., Sargent, Robert C., Sedgwick, Robert C., Sherman, Wm. B., Sickles, Daniel E., Sigel, Franz, Sherman, Wm. T., Sherman, Thos. W., Smith, Chas. F., Smith, Wm. E., Slocum, H. W., Sprague, William, Stahel, John, Stevens, Isaac I., Stone, Charles P., Strong, William K., Sturgis, Sam. D., Stoneman, George, Sykes, George, Thomas, George H., Thurston, Chas. M., Thomas, John B., Vile, Edgar, Wadsworth, James S., Wallace, Lewis, Ward, William, Williams, A. S., Wood, Thomas J., Wright, George.

Effect of Privateering on our South American Trade.—Great complaints are made of the disadvantages our vessels labor under in competing with foreign vessels in our trade with the West Indies and South America, in consequence of the supposed liability to capture by the privateers of the rebels. Scarcely a vessel now arrives here from South American ports except in ballast, and the master of a vessel recently returned from the same, informs us that he could not obtain a cargo of coffee at that port, although he offered to bring it for the merest trifle, and load and discharge it at his own expense, while British and other foreign vessels were loading at one dollar and seventeen cents per bag. Under such circumstances, can we wonder that our merchants are protecting their interest by placing their vessels under foreign flags? Ever since the report of the first capture of one of our vessels by the Jeff Davis matters, so far as our West Indian and South American trade is concerned, have been daily getting worse, until even our offers to carry cargoes free are scouted at, and our shipmasters subjected to the insults of every petty power with whom they are brought commercially in contact. This humiliating state of things will soon be put an end to. The large naval expeditions now fitting out against the Southern coast will close up every issue by which privateers are enabled to get to the ocean, or to return with their prizes. Once all these rat-holes are hermetically sealed up, there will be an end to privateering, and our mercantile marine will not be long in regaining all the advantages it has lost.—N. Y. Herald.

**SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.**—Some loyal Virginians, who want his loyalty sustained by three thousand dollars a year from the people of the North has had himself elected to Congress from Alexandria, Va. Inasmuch as this election, if it was public, had to be protected by Northern bayonets, the query arises, what will the member from Alexandria represent? We can have as many gentlemen of the first families of the South as we want at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, but we might as well let them tarry at Jericho until they can grow their constituents.—Om. Herald.

## How to Make Secessionists.

The common belief of the more ignorant people in Missouri is that the Government of the United States is broken up and dissolved, and that the "invasion" of their State by the troops of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana is for the purpose of conquest and plunder. This lie is studiously and steadily inculcated by their leaders; and we have the testimony of Mark H. Cassel, Esq., our Canal Trustee in this State, who was thirteen days a prisoner in the rebel camp, for saying that the soldiers, many of whom are honest but deluded men, religiously believe it, and that their presence in the field is in consequence of the imposition that has been practiced upon them. We ask what arguments or facts in the newspapers, what proclamations issued by commanding Generals, what private assurances of Union men, can uproot this belief when occurrences like those described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who is with Gen. Fremont, are permitted wherever the Union army moves. Describing the march towards Warsaw, he says:

"In my last letter I spoke of the inauguration of the foraging system, and the disappearance of our army, and the fact, from the face of the earth heretofore. I regret to say that the practice was carried to extremes by soldiers and officers, until General Fremont felt bound for the honor and reputation of the United States army to put a stop to it. On the road on Tuesday last, we saw regiments of troops passing along, three-fourths of the members of which carried dead turkeys, geese, or chickens on their bayonets. Nearly every army wagon or caisson contained a couple of slaughtered hogs or calves. Worse than all, many soldiers killed stock at farms and left nine-tenths of the carcass to rot upon the ground. Houses were entered and depleted of victuals; whether the occupants were Unionists or disunionists, the soldiers seldom stopped to inquire. Assuming an authority never given them, they plundered everything and anything. Such a state of things could not long exist without bringing disaster upon our army and our cause. On Wednesday morning General Fremont put an emphatic veto on it in the shape of an order, to the effect that any soldiers or officers convicted of foraging or plundering without authority from him, should be shot without mercy."

"Were this the only case of the kind, it might be attributed to the lax discipline prevailing among newly recruited men. But it is not. Just such scenes had attended the march of the Union troops in almost every place where they have penetrated the enemy's country. And the track of our columns in Missouri may to-day be known by the converts to secession, that the outrages of our soldiers have made. This is hard, but it is true. When Gen. McDowell moved out to Bull Run, the line of march of his army was marked by wanton and needless devastation; and only a few days ago, Gen. McClellan's men—after following up the retreating rebels—were severely reproached for their destructive and felonious depredations. Harbors, towns, and villages were laid in ruins. The variety and extent of the offenses of which disciplined soldiers would have been ashamed."

"It is time that commanders should take this matter in hand. The fighting will not, we hope, be confined to the border. As our arms push their way south, they must convince as well overcome—convince the people, not the leaders, that our purpose is to save, not to destroy; that the presence of Federal troops is a guarantee of safety to person and property that is never violated. Only belief in our desire to do right can maintain obedience in the States that may yield to our superior force."—Chicago Tribune.

We may remark upon the foregoing from the Chicago Tribune, that there has never appeared in our columns anything so condemnatory of the excesses committed by the ill-disposed among our soldiers, as these no doubt well-deserved rebukes of the Cincinnati Gazette and Chicago Tribune. We have refrained as far as possible, because in this paper such freedom of censure would have been ascribed to anything but the just cause by thousands who have not yet ceased, either through malignancy or ignorance and stupidity, to misrepresent our position and motives. But we have none the less regretted the excesses referred to. We have regretted them on every account, and not least because they were scoring the minds of our people against the Government, the maintenance of whose authority here is so desirable, and discrediting that Government by acts in shameful violation of its professions, and such as the President and every member of the Administration would denounce, if only acquainted with them. The march from Jefferson City was all that is described. We had what we believed to be, so far as it went, a truthful description of it in our eyes; and they could not give an adequate notion of its disorder, license, and outrage. Still, for the reasons already alluded to, we, in compiling the incidents, omitted much that might have been included in our account. We might have added, what we did not, that the mischief fell without discrimination between friend and foe, and without a possibility of distinguishing at the moment, as of course any man with a grain of sense may suppose. The idea that soldiers carefully distinguish, or that soldiers, if the corps were made up of sects or saints, could do so under the circumstances is ridiculous, and not believed in by many of those who try to impose it on the easy credulity of others. Thus, so well known a Unionist as Gen. George R. Smith, of Sedalia, who is Adjutant General of the State militia and who left his home as Price advanced into his neighborhood, had immense damage done to his farm by a band of a brigade which, not to even seem to invade, but to march, and if soldiers, from neglect of proper discipline on the part of officers, who go into the field merely to do a soldier's duty, commit such outrages, what may be expected from the march through our settlements of such a man as Lane? He goes through a State, yet in the Union and likely to remain so, proclaiming universal emancipation, and acting up to his paper menaces. Besides that, if we can believe testimony which has been given, his march cannot be overturned, his march has been signaled by horrible outrages and an extent of wanton devastation that could only be expected of Turks and Arabs or Apaches. It is right that the attention of the Administration should be called to such enormities. It ought to know what infamous crimes are committed under its own flag; so that by prompt interference to punish or check the marauder who abuses its commission, it should not be held guilty of connivance with the wrongs which demand redress, and damning atrocities which cry to heaven and earth for vengeance.

We protest with all our energy against this desolation of the territory of our State by the ruthless chief, who dares to throw the responsibility of his accused deeds on the Government. President Lincoln and Mr. Bates and Mr. Blair, to name no other members of the Cabinet, do not wish Missouri to be turned into a howling wilderness by a banditti, claiming the sanction of their commission as their permit for unutterable enormities.

The Chicago Tribune, while it truthfully exposes wrongs and outrages in one quarter, should not be guilty of the gross inconsistency of recommending a plan for the perpetration of more multiplied and infinitely worse outrages in another. It is a man who is described on so much authority as a severely mitigated ruffian and wretch, and arming him with the badges of legitimate power to carry fire and sword through a defenseless population, is not just the way to lessen the evils of this war or reconcile its wantonly sacrificed victims to a Government which has to share the odium of these crimes.—St. Louis Express.

## Mr. Seward Gives a Citizen a Certificate of Citizenship.

Mr. Gerald Ralston, the noted Colonizationist, writes to Lord Brougham a letter, in which he says:

"I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the decision of the Federal Court in the Dred Scott case is practically nullified by the present Government of Washington. I have before me the passport granted to Rev. Henry H. Garnet, a black man of note, and of great distinction among the negroes of New York, given by William H. Seward, the Secretary of State, dated Washington, August 26, 1861, in which the Secretary requests 'all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Henry H. Garnet, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection.' This passport is impressed by the seal of the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary of State, in the eighty-sixth year of the independence of the United States."

This recognition of negro citizenship of the United States is not only opposed to the decision of the Supreme Court, but it is contrary to all the precedents of former Secretaries of State, and to the policy of the Government. As strong an anti-slavery man as John Quincy Adams refused to give a negro passport, when he was Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe. The negro desired to go to Europe, but Mr. Adams would not give him a citizen's papers. Chief Justice Daggett, of Connecticut, in a decision rendered in 5 Connecticut Reports, second series, page 340, decided that slaves, free blacks and Indians, were not citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the Constitution of the United States. No persons allowed to become a citizen by naturalization who is not white, that word being used expressly in the law. When Mr. Clayton was Secretary of State under General Taylor, in 1849, he refused to recognize negro citizenship, and was bitterly assailed by the Abolition press for it. John C. Spencer, an eminent jurist of New York, who was Secretary of War under John Tyler, published a communication in the Albany Evening Journal, the organ of Mr. Seward, defending Mr. Clayton's course. Mr. Spencer said: "The weight of authority seemed to preponderate against the citizenship of a person of color." The Evening Journal, edited by Mr. Thurlow Weed, commenting upon Mr. Spencer's note, said:

"A colored person, of African descent, is supposed to apply to the Secretary of State for a passport to enable him to travel in some foreign country. What is called a passport contains a certificate that the person to whom it is given is a citizen of the United States. Such a certificate, it appears, has never been intentionally granted to a person of color, and the inquiry is naturally made, why not? The answer is, that it is yet an unsettled question in our judicial tribunals whether a person of color of African descent is or can be a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution."

A decision has since been made by the highest judicial tribunal, that they can not become citizens.—Cn. Eng.

## The Armies of Europe.

In the course of the season just concluded a lecture on "The Armed Forces of Europe" was delivered, at the United Service Institution, by Capt. Petrie, of her Majesty's Fourteenth regiment, employed on the Topographical Staff. The subject is one so full of interest, and so constantly discussed, that we will willingly avail ourselves of Capt. Petrie's great carefulness and research for the means of supplying our readers with the information which they would otherwise find it difficult to obtain at all, or if it were obtained, it would fail to possess such a character of authenticity as obviously distinguishes the statements which we now reproduce:

**AUSTRIA.**  
The war establishment of the Austrian army, according to the organization that came into force in April, 1860, is as follows: 309 battalions of infantry, 437,964; 41 regiments of cavalry, 60,110; 136 batteries of artillery, 27,176; guns, 1,008; 2 regiments of engineers, 7,400; 6 regiments of pioneers, 8,858; 24 squadrons train, 18,204; 10 companies of sanitary corps, 2,550; staff corps, corps of adjutants, and general staff, 3,889; total regular army, 534,211; volunteer corps, organized in 1859, 30,000; depots and reserves of all arms, 103,751; gendarmes, police, veterans, &c., 40,382; grand total of forces, 738,344; total guns, 1,088.

**PRUSSIA.**  
Infantry—Guard, 9 regiments, 28,674; line, 72 regiments, 229,392; jäger, 10 battalions, 10,480; total, 268,546. Cavalry—48 regiments, 36,768; field jäger and staff ordonances, 902; total, 37,670. Artillery—9 regiments, 41,292; guns, 1,228; Pioneers, train, &c., 11,971; total field troops, 359,479. Depots and Ersatz troops, 98,487; guns, 216. Landwehr and garrison troops, &c., 261,126; grand total of forces, 719,092; total guns, 1,444.

**RUSSIA.**  
The army of Russia is so complicated in its organization that there would be considerable difficulty in making an exact analysis of it; but the numbers have been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to be on the present reduced establishment about 850,000 men. Of these the active army numbers 620,223 men, and 1,160 guns; the rest are composed of disciplined Cossacks and irregular troops.

**FRANCE.**  
The infantry consists of 103 regiments of the line, each having three active battalions and one depot battalion, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 3 regiments of Zouaves, 2 regiments of foreign infantry, 2 battalions of African light infantry, and 3 regiments of Turcos, or Tirailleurs Algériens. The artillery includes 4 regiments of horse artillery, with 192 guns, 10 regiments of mounted artillery, with 600 guns, 10 batteries of foot with 60 guns, 1 regiment of pontonniers, 6 squadrons train; giving a total of 38,767 men, 37,954 horses, and 862 guns. This is in addition to 15,000 men, garrison artillery and the depots, artificers, &c. The total number of guns that can be brought into the field, including the Imperial Guard, is 942, all of which are of brass and rifled. The Imperial Guard forms a complete corps d'armée in itself. It is composed as follows: One regiment of gendarmes, one regiment of grenadiers and voltigeurs, one regiment of chasseurs, one squadron of gendarmes a cheval, six regiments of cavalry, fifteen batteries of artillery, two companies of pontonniers, two companies of engineers, four companies of train. Its total establishment is 38,000 men, 14,447 horses, and 90 guns. The official return on the 1st of January, 1860, gave the total number of available men as follows: France, 398,659; in Algeria, 88,722; North Italy, 55,281; Rome, 7,904; China, 5,468—total under arms, 550,994; men, on furlough, 64,471; reserve, 11,017—grand total, 626,482.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Regular troops of all arms, 218,971; horses, 30,772; guns, 366; British local and colonial troops, 18,249; guns, 248; foreign and colored troops chiefly in India, 218,043; guns, 56; military police in India, 79,264; grand total, 534,627; horses, 30,072; guns, 672. Of these there are in the United Kingdom: Infantry—Guards, 7 battalions, 6,297; line, 35 battalions, 33,105; total, 39,402. Cavalry—Life and Horse Guards, 3 regiments, 1,811; dragoons, &c., 16 regiments, 10,500; total, 12,311. Artillery—Horse, 6 batteries, 1,239; guns, 36; field, 23 batteries, 5,090; guns, 129; garrison, 39 batteries, 4,680; total, 10,949; guns, 174. Engineers, 2,310; military train, 1,830 hospital corps, 600; commissariat staff corps, 800; grand total of active forces, 67,000.

268; guns, 174. Besides these are the depot establishments: Infantry—Line, 126 depots, 24,770; cavalry, 9 depots, 396; artillery, 2,975; total depots, 28,141. Reserves available for the defense of the kingdom in case of war—Pensioners, 14,768; militia, 45,000; yeomanry, 10,680; Irish constabulary, 12,362; volunteers, 140,000; total, 228,240.

**SECRET STEEL BREASTPLATE.**—A divided breastplate, composed of thin spring-steel combined between the cloth and the lining of a common military vest, was exhibited to us a few days since by Mr. J. S. Smith, an ingenious inventor and mechanic of this city. It is composed of two leaves which lap over at the edges where the vest is buttoned, so as to cover the entire chest. Being formed of thin spring-steel plate, and weighing only three pounds and a half, it can be worn with ease by any officer or soldier during the most active exertion. It is very strong in proportion to its weight, as it can resist the thrust of a bayonet or sword, and it will repel the bullets of muskets and pistols at ranges which would otherwise be fatal to life. We saw it successfully resist a powerful thrust from a heavy steel-pointed pike. It answers every purpose of a light steel cuirass.

Scientific American.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17&18-wt

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

## AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

## STRAW GOODS.

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 25 wt-wtly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

## TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

Jan 17 wt

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.**

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

Oct 16 wt-wtly

## Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLY.

Feb. 19, 1861 tf.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, October 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. N. Norton, Mr. WILLIAM T. WALLIS to Miss MARY BELLE VEAUGH, daughter of Mr. Wm. Veach, all of this city.

## DIED.

Near this city, on Sunday, October 27th, Mr. JAMES C. WHITE, relict of the late Capt. John B. White, of Anderson county, in her 67th year.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WISH to SELL or RENT the Hotel, and buildings attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort, Ky. If there is a good Stable, one Stable, and Kitchen, &c. By early application a good bargain can be had. Possession given immediately. For further information inquire of H. C. Mitchell or the subscriber.

Oct. 31st, 1861-3m.

R. T. COLEMAN.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Co's.

ON and after Monday, October 28th, 1861, trains will arrive at and depart from Frankfort as follows:

Passenger Trains.

Trains going East in the morning arrive at 9:25 A. M., and depart at 9:30 A. M.

Trains going East in the evening arrive at 5:35 P. M., and depart at 5:40 P. M.

Trains going West in the morning arrive at 8:00 A. M., and depart at 8:05 A. M.

Trains going West in the evening arrive at 3:30 P. M., and depart at 3:35 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Trains going East in the evening arrive







